THIRD EDITION EUROPE.

By Atlantic Cables and Steamers.

THE PRUSSO-RUSSIAN ALLIANCE.

A Grand Tripartite Hinted At.

A BRILLIANT SHOWER OF METEORS IN ENGLAND.

Prussia Purchases the "Dunderberg."

SERIOUS CRISIS IN EUROPE

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.,

THE PRUSSO-RUSSIAN ALLIANCE.

Negotiation of an Alliance with Russia. BERLIN, November 13.—The diplomatic negotia-tions for the perfection of a treaty for an alliance, offensive and detensive, between Russia and Prussia, are positively going on in this city and St. Peters-burg.

IMPORTANT STATEMENTS.

The United States to be Admitted to the Alliance-America a Sovereign Power in the Mediterranean. LONDON, November 13.—In spite of the many demais rumors of a Prusso-Russian alliance continue to prevail. It is even said that the treaty provides for the admission of the United States into the alliance, with a sovereign establishment in the Mediterranean Sea, and guarantees that nation highly favorable commercial advantages.

THE METEORIC SHOWER.

Brilliant Display Observed from Green-wich Observatory, England-Twelve Thousand Meteors Seen With the Naked GREENWICH OBSERVATORY, ENGLAND, November 14-6 A. M.—The expected meteoric showers were observed last night. At nine o'clock a lew meteors fell; at eleven o'c ock they had increased in number and size, and between one and two o'clock they have not be not better the meaning the maximum was reached. The night

this morning toe maximum was reached. The night was clear, and the stars were out in great numbers. The whole heavens were brilliantly illuminated. The showers of meteors were of great beauty and briliancy, and radiated from the constellation Leo, near the star Gamma Leonis. Their direction was mostly from the east to the west. The paths of the meteors were from three to four degrees in the north. Near Ursa Major twenty or thirty were observed at one time, and crossing the zenith files. served at one time, and crossing the zenith flity or sixty more of unu-ual size and duration, the majority being larger than stars of the first magnitude. Several exoded from the vicinity of Jupiter; one, of immense dimensions, was colored red, blue, green, orange, and amber. Nearly all had trails of fire. Of two flaming from Leo at the same time, one crossed Beta Gemmorum, and the other Mars Two more, one red, and the other of an oriental sapphire color, crossed Alpha Orionis.

Some of the meteors burst forth in splendor; one,

breaking behind the rising clouds, flashed like sheet lighting, and another of emerald hie burst near Eta Leouis at fifteen minutes after 2 o'clock A M., its trail o' flame being visib e for a minute and a hair, and then faded away in brilliant nebulæ.

At 3 A. M. they commenced to diminish gradually, until, at the present moment, they are all,

meteors and stars, fading away in the morning We counted five thousand in one hour, nearly twelve thousand in all, with the naked eye

America and the English Press. Mr. Walter, principal proprietor of the Times, who is at present fraveling in America, has addressed a letter to the chief editor of that journal, Mr. Delane, expressing his disapproval of the policy followed by the editors of the Times relative to American

Disracit's Reform Bill. Mr. Disraeli has submitted to his ministerial colconsideration and discussed at the next cabinet council. According to the terms of Mr. Disraeli's bill every house-tenam would obtain the suffrage, and apparently there is no difference between it and the bill introduced by Mr. Bright, who demanded the bill introduced by Mr. Bright, who demanded only household suffrage. But Mr. Disraeli couples his qualification for the franchise with the condition of a three years' residence, although the majority of the workmen who occupy entire houses in England pay a weekly rent, and are compelled by a frequent change of employment to also often move to different negaborhoods. Mr. Disraeli's bill will, therefore, not be accepted by the Liberal party.

PRUSSIA AND RUSSIA.

The Alliance of the Czar with Prussia and "Young Germany"—French Views of the Diplomacy and French Auxiety for the Result—Important Action To-wards Poland and the East. From the Paris La Presse, November 1.

The alliance between Russia and Prussia is new au accomplished fact. It is not now a question of the continual interchange of good offices which was revealed to indignant Europe, in 1863, by the Extradition Cos an of Posen of that permanent com-plicity was a Nord to speak of Prusia as the traditional a sussia; it is a question of binding engagements ended into with reference to a special object, and in anticipation of events already deter-

If Russia, in the execution of her plans in the East, should meet with any other obstacle than the Turks, Prussia will range herself on her side. If any toreign intervention should thwart the work of assimilation which Prussia is accomplishing in Northern Germany, or the already prepared absorption of the minor States south of the Main, Prussia can rely upon the armed co-operation of Russia. * * The two countries have a common task to accomplish—the destruction or the Polish nationality. It was Prussia which conceived the idea of the dismemberment of Poland, which propared its execution, which precipitated its accomplishment, and which has assu edly had a lion's share or the spoils. United by their complicity in this crime, Prussia and Russia are now laboring with common zeal to efface the last traces of the Polish name. While the Cabinet of St. Petersburg omits nothing in order to Russianize one portion of the Polish provinces, the Cabinet of Berlin is engaged in Germanizing others. It has compelled them, despite all previous engagements, to enter into the North German Confederation, in order to destroy the last vestiges of their national mined upon.

If Russia, in the execution of her plans in the to enter into the North German Confederation, in order to destroy the last vestiges of their national existence. The sole obstacle to the entire accomplishment of the design is the strip of Poland which has preserved its language, its religion, and its customs under the rule of Austria. * It is not only in the accomplishment of their common object that Prussia and Russia find Austria in their path, but also in the pursuit of their ambitious designs. Who could defend against Austria the Valley of the Mouths of the Danube? Who could afford the most speedy and effectual aid to the Sultan, if not Austria, who could by its counsels, by its influence, by its supcould by its counsels, by its influence, by its sup-port, preserve the States of South Germany from absorption? Who is the necessary ally of Saxony? port, preserve the States of South Germany from absorption? Who is the necessary ally of Saxonv? Who retains possession of Bohemia, so ardently coveted, if not Austria? Let Austria disappear or be abused, and Russia and Pruesia will have removed the chief obstacles to the accomplishment of their designs. Will these designs ever conflict with each other? What interest has Prussia in the Black Sea or at Constantinople? Has Russia any greater interest in opposing obstacles to the designs of Prussia in Germany? She sought by matrimounal alliances and by the hidden workings of ingeliatigable diplomacy, to create for herself

an influence over the petty courts of Germany. What advantage has she ever gained by it? Did that influence, backed by all the efforts of Prussia, succeed in inducing Germany to take part with the Czar in the Crimean war? Would it not suit her betier that all Germany should be in the grasp of Prussia, at then, to avail herself of its power, she would only have to arrange with the Cabinet or Berlin? Thus, then, nothing exists to divide Russia and Prussia; everything tends to unite them. "Backing each other" vrites a Russian statesman late y, "Russia and Prussia may dely the rest of Europe." We believe that Russia and Prussia are now backing each other.

* * Russia is making preparations at Nikolaiet which are not very consistent with the spirit of the letter of the Treaty of Paris. Her journals are daily demanding the estitution of the leftbank of the Danube Her official agents stand a coof at Bucharest, and protest by their abstention against the concessions of the Forte. Finally, Russia is accumulating very considerable forces upon the Austrian frontiers. Austria discovers every instant in Bohemia, in Moravia, in Silesia, the hand of Prussian agents, the Prussian functionaries in their relations with the Austrian authorities, displaying systematic arrogance and nauteur. Finally, the personage to whom Prussia has confided the principal authority in Saxony during the occupation has told the Saxons as a incovell, that before five months have esapsed he will be reinstated at Drosden, not again to withdraw from it. It has appeared to us profitable to point out these facts. Before seeking to obtain the facts which their union promises to them, they are now engeavoring to complete their aliance. They wished to ascertain whe her the alliance between Prussia and Italy could not endure after the war terminated. They old not desoar that the prospect of a profectora'e over Egypt may render England indifferent to the late of Constantinople.

The London Times, in one of those articles the unexpected appearance of which alwa

The London Times, in one of those articles the unexpected appearance of which always marks an evolution in the Government poincy, or a change in the views of the directing classes, has made light of the fate of Constantinople and the Ottoman Empire altogether, while, on the contrary, attaching to the destinies of Egypt an importance sufficiently great to warrant the sacrifice of the last shifting and of the last soldier of England. How lar will this new programme obtain the assent of public opinion in England? What channe has it of being accepted and approved by the Cabinet of London? We do not pretend to know. We do know that Europe is passing through a crisis, and that the peace at Nikolsburg was only the formination of its first period.

A Prussian Prince to Visit the United States - The "Dunderberg" Sold to Prussia.

Prince Adalbert, of Prussia, will set out shortly for the United States, accompanied by the members of a Commission entrusted with considering the organization of the American mays, and to draw up a report thereon for presentation to the King.

Prussia has purchased the American monitor Dunderberg for \$1,600,000

AUSTRIA.

Circular of the New Foreign Minister on the Imperial Policy—The Dignity of the Empire to be Maintained.

Empire to be Maintained.

Vienna. November 4.—Baron Beust, the new Minister of Foreign Affairs, has addressed a circular despatch to the Austrian representatives abroad, in which he declares he considers himself to have become separated from his political antecedents from the day on which, in accordance with the Imperial will, he became an Austrian. In his new position he says he will bear with him nothing but the testimony of the regard of the deeply honored prince whom he is conscious of having served with zeal and ficenty. "At the commencement of my new career, especially," proceeds Baron Beust, "it would be impuring to me a strange forgetulness of my duties to hold me capable of entering upen them with any feelings whatever of partiality or prejudice, from which I feel myself to be entirely free."

The ministe ial circular instructs Austrian foreign representatives to incidentally communicate these views to the Governments to which they are accredited during any conversations in which the subject on the beroached. Baron Beust declared in conviews to the Governments to which they are accredited during any conversations in which the subject might be broached. Baron Beust declares in conclusion that the Imperial Government will remain faithful to the peaceful conclusionry policy it has at all times pursued, but that if the unfortunate issue of the late war imposes that attitude upon the country as a necessity, the same reason renders it more than every a duty of the lievement to reason. than ever a duty of the Government to zealously uphoid the dignity of the empire.

HUNGARY.

Austrian Project for More Intimate and Independent Relations. VIENNA, November 18-Evening.-The Vienna Evening Post, the official gazette, in its evening

edition to-day, contains an article upon Hungary, which points out the necessity for an immediate re-sumption of negotiations between the Austriau Government and the Hungarian Diet, for the treatment of affairs common to Hungary and the rest of the empire. The article declares that the proposals on this subject made by a committee in common, form the basis for an understanding so greatly to be desired. The Post considers it the first duty of the Government to communicate its news to the Diet with the unmost cardor, so that the principle was with the utmost candor, so that the principle recog nized in the report of the Committee relative to the unity of the empire may, on the resumption of the negotiations, be consistently adopted by all parties and practically carried into effect.

SPAIN.

The Coming Coup d'Etat-The Queen Hissed at the Theatre,

From the Avenir National. The stuation in Spain is becoming better defined; the revolution ist, the demagogue Narvaez (it is thus he is called at the Court), has just laid down his arms before the triumvirate Meneses, Claret; Viluma, by countersigning the three famous decrees of which all the papers have spoken. The youth of Spain are about to be placed, therefore, entirely in the honds of the clergy; the general councils (diputaciones provinciales) will be superseded by a bureau of Government employes; as to the municipal councils (ayuntamientos), their late is not much better; the Government will be very suspicious if they cause it any umbrage henceforth. For the last two months, M. Narvaez has advanced slowly along the path of reaction, and has known only how to employ the old means—the state of siege, the; suppression of the newspaper transportation; the camarilla is not satisfied; by the intermediary of the type loaders. Eather Charat, the Openia cay cils (aguntamientos), their fate is not much better the camarilla is not satisfied; by the intermediary of its three leaders, Father Claret, the Queen's confessor; Menceses, invorite of the King; and of Sister Patrocinal, and Viluma, the camarilla drove Narvaez into a corner with, this alternative, either to resign or to accept the following programme:—Dissolution of the Chamber of Deputies, reform of the Constitution, indefinite proposeting of the district. resign or to acceptible following programme:—Dissolution of the Chamber of Deputies, reform of the Constitution, indefinite prorogation of the dictatorial powers in the hands of the Government, continuance of the state of slege, purification and augmentation of the army, immediate restitution to the Church of its unsold properly. Whatever may be the decision of Narwacz, he has hesitated, and he is lost; the next President of the Council of Ministers is M. de Viuma, formerly Ambaesador of Spain at Paris; he will have for his colleagues M. Pezus, his brotherin-inw, for Public Instruction; M. Calonge, for War; M. Arroznela, for Jus ice; and M. Nocedal, for Home Affairs. These are the gentlemen who are about to undertake, as they say, to re-establish the monarchy and religion upon their real foundation. At length we shall see the Catholic party absolutely master in a country, for Queen Isabella seems determined to place her destiny and that of Spain in its hands; it is no longer a mere simple reaction against liberal ideas, but a complete restoration of the absolutist system of Philip II. The camarilla is, therefore, about to attempt a grand experiment. No occasion was ever more favorable, for the whole Liberal party is in exile or in prison. Notwithstanding this, we do not fear for the future of liberty in Spain. Let us give the camarilla scope. The destiny of the Bourbons must be accomplished everywhere.

everywhere.
It is customary in Madrid to receive the Queen It is customary in Madrid to receive the Queen with applause when she mages her appearance in her box at the theatre, whilst the orchestra plays the royal march. When a few evenings ago this air was being played the audience manifested their disapproval, and in the end began to hiss, upon which the Queen rose and quitted the theatre. This may haste the execution of the coup detat project, of which we spoke esterday, and of which the correspondent of the Courrier de Bayonne, who will not be suspected of connivance with the opposition confirms the existence in the following terms:—"Marshal Narvaez has adopted a series of measures which, according to information we have received, may be regarded as the prejude of a coup d'etat which has been silently prepared by the set who surrounds the Queen."

FRANCE.

The Reorganization of the French Army. The Monitcur publishes the following report, addressed to the Emperor by the Minister of War on the reorganization of the French a my:—

FARIS, October 26.—Sire:—The grave events which have just been accomplished in Germany

have led several of the European powers to effect rotable changes in their military organization. Your Majesty has thought that France could not femain indifferent to that state of things, and ought to study the questions as to whether there was not room his wise to introduce in the military forces of the Empire the modification which circumstances seem to indicate. Your Majesty, in consequence, expressed to me the intention of confiding to a commission, presided over by your-ell, the task of considering what should be done to blace the national forces in a situation to assure the defense of the territory and the maintenance of our political influence. To carry out your Majesty's idea I have the honor to propose to form part of that commission:—First, six members of the Cabinet:—M. Kouher, Minister of State; Marshal Vaillant, Minister of the Emperor's Housenold and Fine Arts; M. Fould, Finance; Marshal Count Randon, War; the Marquis de Chasseloup-Laurat, Marine; and M. Vulthy, Minister presiding over the Council of State. Secondly, the Marshals of France:—Duke de Magenta, Governor-General of Algeria; Count Reguland de Saint-Jean-d'Angely, Commander-in-Chiet of the Imperial Guard; Canrobert, First Corps d'Armee; Forey, Third; Count Baraguay d'Hillers, Fifth; Niel, Sixth; and also the commander of the Fourth Division; General Count de Pa ikao. Thirdly, the Generals of Division:—Fleury, Grand Equerty; Al'ard, I resident of Section in the Council of State; Bourbaka, commanding the 1st Division of Infantry of the Imperial Guard; Le Bœut, Alide-Camp to the Emperor, President of the Artillery Committee; Frossard, Aid-de-Camp to the Emperor, member of the Committee of the State; as d Lebrun member of the Same; also, M. Darricau, Intendant-General Inspector, Councilor of State, Intendant-General Inspector, Councilor of State, Intendant-General Inspector, Councilor of State. tee; Trocbu, member of the Committee of the State; as d Lebrun. member of the same; also, M. Darricau, Intendant-General Inspector. Councilor of State, Director at the Ministry of Var; and M. Pages, Military intendant of the Imperial Guard, fulfilling the functions of Secretary to the Commission, with only a consultative voice.

I am, with profound respect, Sire, the most humble and obedient servant and faithful subject of your Majesty,

Diplomatte. Changes.

Diplomatic Changes.

Diplomatic Changes.

A telegram dated Paris, November 2. says—"M. Bourree has been nominated to the post of French Ambassador to Constantinople, and M. M. Bonneville, De Montholon, and Berthelmy, have been appointed French Ministers at Berne, Lisbon, and Washington respectively. M. Bonneville will be succeeded in his former post as Director of Foreign Affairs by M. Desprez. Count de Sartiges, it is celleved, will remain at Rome, and M. Bennedett at Berin. It is stated that at the approaching fetes to be held at Venice, in celebration of the union of Venetia with Italy, the Emperor of the French will be represented by his Aide-de-camp, General Floury.

The Emperor's Health.

The Emperor's Health. The Paris correspondent of the Times says considerable improvement is reported to have taken place in the Emperor's health.

REGATTA.

Rowing Contest Between Stevens and Ward at Poughkeepsie-Stevens Vic-

Poughkeepsie, November 14. - The long-talkedaquatic contest between William Stevens, of oughkeepsie, and Gilbert Ward, of Cornwall, both rowing a distance of two-and-a-half miles up the river and return, or five miles grand total, for a purse of \$500, came off opposite this city this afternoon, and was witnessed by a considerable number of persons.

William Stevens is famous in aquatic circles by having been connected in former years with the crew of the celebrated four-oared shell-boat Stranger, which crait was owned in this cits, and which crew is known all over as having been connected with the great four-oared race with Putsburg and New York men. Stevens to-day weighed 163 pounds, and appeared to be in perfect health. His uniform was a white shirt, black pantaloons, and white handkerchiet. In statute he is nearly six feet in height, broad-shouldered and very muzcular. THE MEN. in height, broad-shouldered and very muscular.
Gilbert Ward is the counterpart of his brother
Josh. He is slenderly built, has very prominent features, and carries his head in that liar style so noticeable in Josh. To-day he weighed 160 pounds. His uniform was a red shirt, dark pantaloons, and white handkerchief, He is nearly as tall as Stevens,

THE BOATS. Stevens' boat was built by Shaw, of Newburg, is 30 feet in length and 15 inches in diameter. It is named the Wink, and is owned by John Rosevelt, Esq., of Poughkeepsie. Ward's boat is entirely new, it never having

been entered in a race before. It was built by Shaw, of Newburg, is 30 feet in length and 14 inches in width. A lighter-looking vessel than that of Stevens.

The pool-selling commenced at noon, Stevens at first being the favorite, then Ward. Out-siders seemed to be a little chary of their stamps, some of them asserting their belief that the affair was a "put-up" thing. We but do justice to the backers of the men when we state that they solemnly avow that such was not the case. A large number of pools were sold, although the sums invested were comparatively small.

The persons in attendance numbered perhaps

three hundred, including a few scattered along the docks, some of them being from Newburg. Cold Spring, and other points along the Hudson, while a small delegation was also present from New York. It was the smallest attendance at any race this season; resulting, perhaps, on account of the extreme lateness of the The surface of the river was as smooth as a pane of glass, and all anticipated a fire race,

and were not disappointed. The Judges were Homer Worden and Isaac H. Wood for Stevens, and S. Wiseman and A. J. Vaientine for Ward. The referee was Floyd Fields. Worden and Wiseman, with the referee (the latter acting as starter), were located in the home-boat, while Valentine and Wood were acting on the upper stake-boat.

Soon after 3 o'clock in the afternoon the stakepoats were anchored to their places, the Judges had assumed their places, and the referee called for the contestants to put in an appearance. Ward's boat, with him in it, immediately shot out from the north side of Main street pier, while further up the stream Stevens could be seen coming down the river rapidly. Ward won the inside position, next to the stake-boat, and in a few moments both boats were in line, ready for the word. The scene on the dock at this time, though not very exciting, was full of interest. There was no yelling, no appearance of rowdyism, but all seemed to be watching with breathless anxiety for the word. On the Kaal Rock quite a number of ladies were visible while on the river numerous small boats met the gaze.

At precisely twenty minutes past 3 o'clock the reteree gave the word

Both men bent down to their work with will, the surging jumping motion of their tiny clusts showing plainly the amount of muscle being used in their propulsion. Ward pulled a very rapid stroke, and dashed right away from Stevens on the start, the latter pulling a long stroke, and evidently nursing his powers to use them to better advantage on the home stretch. About one mile up the river, Ward's tremendous quick stroke, noticeable at the start slacked will, the surging jumping motion of their tiny quick stroke, noticeable at the start, slacked of. Stevens had not "let up" a hair, and as a consequence, he soon got up alongside of his opponent. Then the contest became very excitug. Both men pulled as they never pulled harden and for afternoon. before, and for fifteen or twenty lengths it was hard to perceive any difference. Soon, however, Stevens' superior power of endurance showed itself, and when he reached the upper stake-boat, he was all of a length and a half ahead of boat, he was all of a length and a half ahead of his competitor. Coming down the home stretch they both pulled as well as they could, Stevens not making the gap between him and Ward any longer. When within quarter of a mile of the home boat Stevens nerved himself to his work once more, and making a brilliant dash, which was vociferously cheered, reached the judges boat two and a half lengths ahead, thus winning the race and the purse of \$300, having made the the race and the purse of \$300, having made the five miles in 38 minutes and 37 seconds. Ward five miles in 38 minutes and 37 seconds. Ward did not row up to the Judges' boat, but pulled in towards Main street dock, complaining of a severe pain in the ade.—N. 1. Trivune.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

The Future Course of President Johnson-The Anxiety in Europe About His Difference with Congress - Significant Let-ter from a Member of the Cabinet-Mr. Johnson Will Obey all Absolute Laws-No Probability of a Conflict in any Case, Etc.

WASHINGTON, November 14.—The following is WASHINGTON, November 14.—The following is a portion of a communication to-day addressed by a member of the Cabinet to a triend of the Administration in New England, who seemed to be apprehensive that the difficulties between the President and Congress might induce action on the part of the former which would tend to widen the breach, if it did not put important interests in peril. The member of the Cabinet says:—

says:—
"Notwithstanding his long public career, few men seem to be less understood than President Johnson. That he is a man of streng consident Johnson. That he is a man of streng consident trom victions and earnest purposes, is evident from the manner in which he advocated and pushed forward important measures in Congress, like the Homestead bill, and the stand which he took against secession and in favor of the Gov-ernment during the late civil war. He believes ernment during the late civil war. He believes that the manner in which he proposed that the Government should deal with the Southern States was not only a magnanimous one, but the only one likely to result in a speedy and hearty reconciliation between the sections; and he has left it to be his duty to sustain his views by the exercise of such powers as the Constitution had clothed him with. But while this has been and doubtless will continue to be his course, he will violate no law, nor fail to perform the duties which are legally devolved upon him. He will veto every bill that he may regard as unconstitutional, no matter how unpopular it may be for veto every bill that he may regard as unconsti-tutional, no matter how unpopular it may be for him to do so; but he will execute with scrupu-lous fidelity all laws, and especially those to which he has refused to give his Executive sanction. The apprehension which you seem to feel, and which many others share with you, that Mr. Johnson will attempt to force Southern Representatives into Congress, or do any other that Mr. Johnson will attempt to force Southern Representatives into Congress, or do any other in-prudent thing by which the public peace will be disturbed or the public credit be deranged, is utterly unfounded. While he will exercise fearlessly the power which he possesses under the Constitution, in furtherance of the measures which he thinks are best calculated to promote the public weal, he will not quarrel with Congress for pursuing the same independent course. He regrets the disagreement between the Legislative and Executive branches of the Government, and would, I doubt not. of the Government, and would, I doubt not, yield much to effect a reconciliation. He will not, however, sacrifice his principles nor violate the Constitution, according to his interpretation of it, no matter what pressure may be brought to bear upon him. He means to do right as he understands the right, and will trust to time for the vindication of his course. He will be as true to the Constitution and the course. to the Constitution and the Government as President of the United States as he was true to the Union in the darkest days of its trials."—New

MEXICO.

Capture of Oaxaca Confirmed-Letters from Generals Diaz and Alvarez, Etc. San Francisco, November 14.--Letters from Generals Alvarez and Diaz, via Acapulco, to November 5, state that four vessels of the French fleet had left that port. The garrison consists of 980 men. The news of the capture of Oaxaca by the Liberals has been confirmed. Another account says:-Three vessels of the French fleet had proceeded from Acapulco to Mazatlan, to withdraw the French troops from the latter place, and to carry them to San Blas.

General Alvarez has fixed his headquarters three miles from Acapulco, which place he expected soon to capture, having received from San Francisco a battery of rifled cannon, accompanied by twelve American veteran

The schooner A. J. Weston, which left here September 29, is said to have delivered a cargo of arms and ammunition at the Mexican port in

From Louisville

LOUISVILLE, November 14 .- J. R. Lewis, Commessioner of the Freedmen's Bureau of Ten nessee, reports that the cotton crop is one-half the average. The tobacco crop is over the full crop, and the quality superior. Corn is nearly the average. Oats the full average. The grain crop of East Tennessee is much better than General Thomas and ex-Confederate General

od dined together to-day at the Louisville

General Jeff. C. Davis denies that he was consulted in reference to military arrangements relating to the obsequies of the ex-Contederate General Hansom.

Markets by Telegraph.

SAN FRANCISCO. November 14.—Wheat closed yesterday at \$2.05; the market unsettled. The Bank of California declared a dividend of 1 per cent, for the month of October. Wheat was dedivered on board ship at \$2.12). A sugar, \$18; the present stock in the market being estimated at 1.000 000 bbls. Dry hides are \$14 Mining stocks are improved—Chollar Potosi, \$197; Savage, \$1730; Yellow Jacket, \$750; Ophir, \$7; Imperial, \$112; Belcher, \$65; Legal Tendors, \$70).

New York, November 15 .- Cotton dell nominal at 354@361c Flour firm, sales or 8000 bar-rels; tate. \$103@12.50; Ohio \$11.60@14; Western, \$9-10@38; Southern, \$12.50@17.25. Wheat is quiet; anles of 14.500 bushe's \$4.50@17.25. What is quiet; Sales of 144 000 bushels Western Corn is reported at \$1 31@1-33. Beef is dull. Pork dull; mess, \$24.75, Lard and Whieky dull.

Colonel John F. Hartrrantt, 24th United States niantry, recently appointed, declines to accept be appointment. Brevet Major-General John C. Robinson relinquishes the command of the State of North Carolina and the duties of As-sistant Commissioner of Freedmen's Affairs to Colonel J. V. Bomford, United States Infantry, and assumes command of the Department of the South during the absence of Major-General Stokles. Brevet Major D. T. Wells, First Lieu-tenant Sth United States Infantry, aid-de-camp, will accompany the General to Charleston. Second Lieutenant B. F. Bell, 37th United States Golored Troops, is relieved from duty with General Robinson, and ordered to report to Colonel Bomford.

Brevet Captain John W. French, First Lieutenant and Adjutant 8th United States Infantry, announced as Acting Assistant Adjutant-Gen ral to Colonel Bomford. The order, dated November 9, which amended the muster-out of Captain J. J. Hoff, Brevet Major, Commissary of Subsistence United States Volunteers, is reversed, and he is mustered out from Novem-

The Mastedon.- A Sunday School has got possession of the remains of the great Mastodon, recently discovered at Conoes, N. Y., and is exbigiting them at ten cents a head,

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Court of Quartr Sessions—Judges Allison and Ludlow.—The Over and Terminer term of the Court of Quarter Sessions terminated yesterday. District Attorney Mann, before the usual business

Court of Quarter Sessions terminated yesterday.

District Attorney Mann, before the usual business of the Court was taken up, desired to call the attention of the Court as to what disposition would be made of the two witnesses, Clara Sayder and Kate Gibbs, who ran or were spirited away during the trial of Maguire.

The two girls were brought into Court, and took seats directly in front of the Judges' desk.

Mr. Porter sworn—Q. Did you serve a subpensa upon these girls? A I did not. Q. The onemal sut peensa requiring their attendance in Court? A. I did not. Q. Who did? A. I suppose Mr. Barker did; it was in his district.

Mr. Creitzer sworn—Q. Did you serve a subpensa upon either of these witnesses? A. I did. Q. Upon which one? A. Upon Kate sibbs. Q. When? A. It was during the time Champion was being tried; in the Square. Q. Did you see her in attendance upon the Court in obedience to that subpensa? A. Yes, sir. Q. During the time Maguire was being tried? A. Yes, sir. I teld ner that she must attend to this or there would be trouble, and she stayed here every oay, in fair court room, until the difficulty took place. Q. Who served the subpensa upon Cara Snyder? A. I don't know. Q. Did you see her here in attendance as a witness? A. Yes, sir. Kate Gibbs was then requested to stand up, and was sworn.

District Attorney Mann—Have you anything to

was sworn.

District Attorney Mann—Have you anything to say to the Court, any explanation to give, or any account of your absence to the Court, to purge yourself of the contempt?

Judge Alison—You are not bound to say anything

self of the contempt?

Judge Alison—You are not bound to say anything at all that will criminate yourself, but the oath is administered to you to give you an opportunity to exculpate yourself. You can tell any bing you know in extenuation of your conduct, or anything you know in extenuation of your conduct, or anything you know in resaid to anybody else. We would like to have from you the whole story connected with your departure from the Court.

Kate Gibbs then said—I was coming to the Court House; it was about ten minutes of 3: when some one spoke to me, and said she came to tell me that Clara wished to see me; it was a girl; I asked her what for; she said she didn't know; I went down the street and into the Square; when I got there I found a man, who said that "Clara wants to see you at sixth and South;" when I got to the corner—Judge Allison—What corner?

Kate Gibbs—Corner of Sixth and South; Clara and another came up, and said, "This man wants us to go away; 'I said. "What for?" and the man turned around, and said, "We want you to leave this trial of Maguire; if you stay here, your lives will not be worth much, and the evidence you will give will hang Will;" I said, "I am afraid to go away; Mr. Mann has warned me;" he said "There would be no trouble at all;" we were both very much frightened at this; they got a carriage, and took us to the Baltimore depot; took us from there to Chester; we stayed at Chester all night; in the morning we wanted to go home; we didn't like them; when they arose we asked them for some money to go home with; they would not give us any; they said if we went home we would get two years; we went to Wilmington, and were there about twenty minutes, when Mr. Porter and Mr. Barter took us.

Questions by District Attorney Mann—Q. Who

about twenty minutes, when Mr. Porter and Mr. Barber took us.

Questions by District Attorney Mann—Q. Who were the men? A. I didn't know them; I never saw them before. Q. How many were there? A. Two. Q. Will you describe them? A. I hey were young men. Q. Who was the first one that spoke to you? A. He had a midding dark complextion, a livist moustache, and was not very fail. Q. Did they call each other by name? A. He, the man I was with, called the other one George, and himself Wilham. Q. Did you hear any other names? A. I did not; they told us at the hotel in Chester, that they gave their names one as Wright and the other as Hays. Q. What hotel did you stop at? A. I don't know the name of it. Q. Who kept it? A. I don't know the name of it. Q. Who kept it? A. I don't know these men? A. We didn't see any one there; we were taken into the parlor, and saw no one but the landlady of the house knew these men? A. Didn't know them to my knowledge. Q. You remember me from time to time, warning you particularly about this thing? A. Yes str. I do. O. Do you know whether A. Yes sir, I do. Q. Do you know where these men live, and whether they were Philadelphians?

A. They told us when they first niet us that they were from Baltimore. Q. Did they subsequently correct that?

A. No sir.

Judge Allision. Q. Did the presons at Wilmington. at the place to which they took you know them.

Judge Allision. Q. Did the persons at Wilmington. at the place to which they took you, know these men? Did they speak to them, and were they addressed by name by any person there? A. Some of the people appeared to know them. They appeared to know the place and the people. We told them we would not stay there, and they said we need not be frightened, that it was all right. We told them we wanted to go home. Q. Did you see these mens at the time the officers found you in Wilmington? A. No, sir. We didn't see anything of them; they had gone out, and Clara and I had started to go out and find out what time the train left for Philadeiphia; we asked them for the Ledger, but they wouldn't let us see it. Q. Did any person is the house to which you were taken say anything to you about your purpose of coming person in the house to which you were taken say anything to you about your purpose of coming the re, ask you who you were or anything in regard to Maguire's trial? A. No, sir,

Question by District Attorney Mann—Where did you get on the train? A. Near the Arsenal. Q Did you get on the train? A. Near the Arsenal. Q Did you drive out there in a carriage? A. Wo walked from the depot there.

Mr Barber sworn—Q. Did you serve a subpenna in this case upon Cara Snyder.

in this case upon Cara Snyder. A. Yes, sir. Q. Did you see her in court in attendance as a witness in this case during the trial of Maguire? A. Yes, sir.

Ciara Snyder was then called. District Attorney Mann-Do you desire to make any explanation to the Court? You can tell the Court now the circumstances connected with your

District Anorhey Mann—Do you desire to make anv explanation to the Court? I out can tell the Court now the circumstances connected with your going away.

Clara Snyder—When the Court adjourned that day I went home; after I got there, two men knocked at the door and asked for me; they asked me it I was one of the witnesses in Maguire's caso, and I told inem 'Yes;' they said to me, 'We want you to go away, there will be nothing done to you, you are not under bail; and if I didn't go, my life would be worth nothing; if you are found, and you give in your evidence, it will be the means of hanging Will;" I was frightened, and sent for Kate to meet me at Sixth and South; they told us the same thing there; we got into a carriage there and went to the Beitimore Depot; they took us from there to Chester; we staid there that night, and I made up my mind to go home the next morning; I asked these two young men for money; they said if you go to Philadelchia you will get two years in prison; I said I didn't care, I was going home to deliver myself up; they then took us down to Wilmington, to the Grant House; when we got there they would not give us anything to eat; I asked them to get us something to eat; when they went they warned us not to dage to move out of that room; I said to Kate, I am going out to get something to eat; we got to the door, when we saw the officers of the Court; I said to Kate, I am giad they have come, it is just what we wanted, now we can give ourselves up; we didn't try to get away. Q. Where did these me is go to at Chester? did they leave you? A. They were out that night, and we staid there on I useday; when they came in they were very drunk, and we the ught their intentions were to kill both of us, but they were to light to do it. Q. Who were the same in they were your when must Fuesday; the one who was with me gave the name of William Hays Q. What name do the beauting the first part of the court to take away the other girl? A. I was in Washington Square. Q. There when the sure of the world of the

m ments, and then wa/ked up the street and met this young man.

The District Attorney said that he felt it his duty to mention to the court the faithful attendance on court of Sally Globs while she was under no oath or bond.

The court then, expressing regret in imposing a punishment upon these two girls, as it was evident that their flight was in some degree consequent upon the intimidation caused by the threats of the two men, and at the same time stating that if the two men, and at the same time stating that if the two men were caught and convicted of the charge of conspiracy te contract the process of the law, they would be dealt with to the full extent of the is w, imposed a fine of \$200 cach.

John Henry was charged with an attempt to commit a burglary at the southwest corner of Warnock street and Girard avenue. An officer stated that, about 9 o'clock in the evening of the lat of August, he heard the cry of "Stop thiet!" He looked around

and saw the defendant spring from the krishe roof of Mr. Gendle's house and run away. He pursued and caught him. He found upon him a candle and lot of matches. The prisoner threw away a pistol loaded ane capped.

Mr. Gendle escribed how a man could break into his house from the krishen roof. He also said that the burglar had raised the window of his eleeping room when the alarm was given.

The jury rendered a verdict of guilty.

Joth Reily was charged with the 'arceny of \$26, the property of John Quinn. Mr. Quinn said that he and Keily went to sleep together in a stable loft, one night in September. When he went to sleep he had his money in his pocket. When he awoke in the morning his money and companion were gone. There was evidence that Keily might have taken the money, but now that he did not take it; consequently the jury rendered a verdict of not guilty.

Catherine Burger was acquitted of a charge of the larceny of \$85. The prosecutor did not appear, and there was but one witness in the case, and he knew nothing about it.

there was but one witness in the case, and he knew nothing about it.

George Lenner was charged with the larceny of a large let of cuffs, va used at \$142.50, the property of George Berkinstock. He was found going away from the store of the prosecutor with a box that was found to contain the cuffs. These being identified, the prisoner was handed over to the officer. The jury rendered a verdict of guilty.

John Hackart was charged with the larceny of a watch, valued at \$100, the property of Jacob R. Wolf. Mr. Wolf, an old gentleman, testafed that he was in the crowd at Broad and Walnut streets on the day of the reception of the President. As the President passed, he raised his hat. He then heard a slight chek, and, upon looking down, he saw that the prisoner had taken his watch. He immediately ran away, and, after having escaped a number of persons who attempted to carcu him, he fell down over an old lady and was caught, but the watch was not found upon him. The jury rendered a verdict of guilty.

George Connery was accusified of a charge of the

of guilty.

George Connery was acquitted of a charge of the larceny of a fire-coat and hore, the property of the kmpire Hook and Ladder Company

District Court.—Judge Sharswood.—Hale & Steighetz vs. Charles Schick. An action of ejectment to recover possession of premises purchased by plaintiffs at a Sheriff's sa e. Possession is refused by defendant on the allegation that he was a lessee under the original owner, which lease was signed previous to the recovery of judgment against the owner, upon which the Sheriff's sale was founded. On trial. Bullitt for plaintiff, Woodward for defendant.

iendant.

District Court—Judge Stroud.—Sarah A. Jobbins vs. Herrman Rudolph. An action to recover the value of a piano. Deiense, that the piano was not purchased by defendant, but left on storage with him by plaintiff. Verdict for plaintiff, \$146-78.

John A. Keenan vs. J. S Young. An action to recover damages for a tailore of defendant to deliver 500 shares of Big Tank Oil Company at the time agreed upon. On trial.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, (

Thursday, November 15, 1866. There was very little disposition to operate in There was very little disposition to operate in Stocks this morning, and prices were weak and unsettled. Railroad shares continue the most active on the list. Catawissa preterred sold at 28, no change; Reading at 57@57\(\frac{1}{2}\), a slight decline on the closing price last evening; Pennsylvania Railroad at 55\(\frac{1}{2}\), no change; Camden and Amboy at 136\(\frac{1}{2}\), an advance of \(\frac{1}{2}\); North Pennsylvania at 39\(\frac{1}{2}\), an advance of \(\frac{1}{2}\); North Pennsylvania at 36\(\frac{1}{2}\), an advance of \(\frac{1}{2}\); and Lehigh Valley at 66\(\frac{1}{2}\)@67, no change.

City Passenger Railroad shares were dull. Hestonville sold at 14\(\frac{1}{2}\)@14\(\frac{1}{2}\), a decline of \(\frac{1}{2}\); 90 was bid for Second and Third; 20 for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 30 for Spruce and Pine; and 32 for Germantown.

for Germantown.

In Government bonds there was very little doing. July 7:30s sold at 105#; 110 was bid for old 5-20s; 100# for 10-40s; and 107# for August 7:30s. City loans were in fair demand; the new issue sold largely at 1024@1021, an advance of 1; and old do. at 994, no change. nk shares con

investment, at full prices. First National Bank sold at 141. 106 was bid for Sixth National; 236 for North America; 131 for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 92 for Northern Liberties; 324 for Mechanics'; 91 for Kensington; 57 for Girard; 324 for Manufacturers' and Mechanics'; 100 for Tradesmen's; 68 for Corn Exchange; and 60 for In Canal shares there was very little move-

ment. Schuylkill Navigation preierred sold at 391, a slight decline; and Susquehanna Canal at 164, no change. 27 was bid for Schuy kill Navigation common; 594 for Lehigh Navigation; 123 for Morris Canal preferred; 574 for Delaware Division; and 53 for Wyoming Valley Canal. Quotations of Gold—101 A. M., 145; 11 A. M., 145; 12 M., 144; 1 P. M., 143.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street BEFORE BOARDS. 85000 Susq Cn bs .2d 67 100 sh Reading .. b30 57 100 sh Reading .. b5. 57 400 sh do .. sl0 flat 57

FIRST BOARD \$50000 U.S 7 80s. July1057 500 sh do. lots .05 40 \$50000 do. ... 2d. .1057 100 sh do. lots .28 200 sh Cata pr. ... b5 28 200 sh Go. lots .28 200 sh do. lots .28 200 sh Go. lots .28 200 sh Sch N pf. lots .200 sh do. ... 650 16 100 sh do. ... 567 100 sh do. ... 56 67 100 sh do. ... 56 67 100 sh do. ... 56 68 100 sh do. ... 56

-Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M .: - American gold, 144 @144½, Silver is and is, 140; Compound Interest Notes, June, 1864, 16]; do., July, 1864, 16½; do., August, 1864, 15½; do., October, 1864, 14½; do., December, 1864, 13½; do., May, 1865, 11½; do., August, 1865, 114; do., September, 1865, 94; do.

October, 1865, 9g.

—Messrs, William Painter & Co., bankers, No.

—messrs, William Painter & Co., bankers, No. -Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock; -U.S. 6s, 1681, coupon, 114@1144; U.S.5-20s, coupon, 1862, 1094 @1104; do., 1864, 1074@1074; do., 1865, 1074@1074; do., 1865, 1074@1074; do., new, 1865, 1094@110; U.S. 10-40s, coupon, 1004@1005; U.S. 7-30s, 1st series, 1074 @1074; do., 2d series, 1054@1055; do., 3d series, 1054@1055.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

THURSDAY, November 15 .- The Flour Market was less active to-day, but prices were firmly maintained. A few hundred barrels were taken in lots by the home consumers at \$8@8.75 P barrel for superfine; \$9@11 .00 for extras; \$12 .50@13 .75 for North western extra family; \$13@15.50 for Pennsylvania and Western do, do; and \$15.50@16.75 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour is quiet, but prices are steady at \$8 P barrel. Nothing doing in Corn Meal.

There is a very firm feeling in the Wheat Market, but not much doing; sales of 1500 bushels Pennsylvania red at \$3.20@3.25; and South \$3.25@3.83; white ranges from \$5.85@3.45. absence of sa es we quote Rye at \$1.33@1.35. In Corn there is not much doing: sales of yellow a \$1.29@1.30 in store, and \$1.26@1.29 affoat. Oat are steady, with sales of Southern at 63c. and Peursylvania at 64c. Nothing doing in Barley and Malt.

Malt.
A small lot of choice new Cloverseed sold at \$6.50.
Timothy ranges from \$8.25 to \$3.62. Flaxeed commands \$3.30.
Whisky is quiet, with small sales at \$2.41@2.42 for Fennsylvania, and \$5.45@2.44 for Ohio.

Another Republican Congressman from New Jersey.—A remor prevails that, owing to grossfrauds detected at the recent election in the Second Congressional District of New Jersey. Governor Ward has given the certificate to Hou W. A. Newell, the Republican candidate.